

OLIVER DITSON & CO. Publishers

By a gentleman recently returned from a tour through our southern settlements, from Spanish Fork to Fillmore, Beaver and through the Sevier and San Pete valleys to the scene of the late Indian difficulties in that locality, we are placed in possession of many important facts concerning the popular feeling and the condition of affairs throughout those portions of Utah. It will be seen from his account that all is not as it should be among the people of some portions of this Territory, and we leave it to our readers whether, under the circumstances, much sympathy should be wasted on their behalf, or pains taken to ward off dangers, that they have foolishly brought upon themselves, or in giving protection to those who seemingly are little prepared to appreciate the favor.

The people are represented generally as being composed almost entirely of foreigners, very poor and very ignorant, the latter accounting for and partially excusing other things in their disfavor, as we are willing to admit, but reflecting little credit on those better informed, who have imbued their minds with the false, pernicious and disloyal ideas that pervade them, regarding the Government and particularly the troops in this Territory. There was a latent hatred everywhere manifested towards the latter, especially, and the public sentiment entertained, by no means friendly to either, would not do discredit to the most benighted corners of Dixie.

From all he saw and heard, our informant gives it as his deliberate opinion that the present Indian difficulties are purely the result of a policy pursued for a series of years in this Territory, ostensibly to obtain the mere friendship of the savages but, as we have reason to believe, for a far deeper and more dangerous purpose. The Indians, while receiving benefits from the Mormon inhabitants and taught to look upon them as their friends, have been led to believe, in common with the lower classes of Mormons themselves, that "Americans," as they term "Gentiles," were and are hostile to both, and that the soldiers especially were their enemies. The motive in all this is easily seen—to make useful allies of these savages in the event of certain contingencies, which had long been regarded as liable to arise. Hence, it was that, for two years after our arrival in Utah, the troops were made the mark of the "Lamanite" hostility wherever Mormon influence prevailed, while the inhabitants of the most remote and unprotected settlements mingled with and supplied the savages with food and ammunition as usual and without fear of danger. Indeed, they had no cause of fear, for the Indians were their trusted allies, whom they persuaded it was an easy task to whip these intruding "blue-coats," who had come into the country with no good intentions towards either Mormons or "Lamanites."

These things we have often heard from the lips of the Indians themselves, for since they have been subdued and treaties have been made with them, they have freely disclosed the reasons of their hostility. Now, however, this hatred is turned in quite the other direction, for these savage children of the desert, considering themselves deceived into trouble by their professed friends, who took good care to keep out of the fight themselves, however, turn upon their betrayers—as they conceive the Mormons to be—and attempt to recompense themselves for real or fancied injuries by forays upon their whilom friends. Of course all this is to be deeply regretted the cause no less than the result.

But how in conscience these people can expect protection from their late friends, at the hands of men, too, whom they always have, and still abuse, with that perfection of

logic of this hope, and those who are to be expected to do this, is something more than a wonder. Yet, strange as it may seem, the Indians, whipped and run out of the fight in disgraceful disorder, turn to us and call hastily for assistance. Do they remember how, at Battle Creek, some two years ago, a herd of the same ilk stood by without raising a hand to succor, while a hundred savages made a most deadly attack on a half dozen soldiers in the very center of the town, looking on most unconcernedly from their windows and the tops of their houses all the while? We have not forgotten it if they have, but still we would now go to their relief if it were in our power to do so, for we know they are more to be pitied than hated or despised, for they themselves, in the weakness of ignorance, are duped and deceived. We would do this in hope of teaching them, as we have already taught the Indians, that we are only their enemies when it is impossible to be their friends; that we have the capacity to inflict severe punishment when necessary, and that, when transgressors cease to offend, we grasp the proffered hand with the most generous and fraternal feeling.

WHO IS CHIEF, AND HOW THEY FIGHT.—It is said that a brother of Walker, the Ute chief, named Sampter, is his successor in authority over all the tribe, and that he is, or pretends to be, friendly. The Indians committing depredations in the San Pete country are under the immediate chieftainship of a fellow who rejoices in the name of Black Hawk, and seems decidedly on the fight. Tenosh, too, with whom a treaty was made last year, we think, is not quite satisfied with something, and is regarded with suspicion by the inhabitants of the country where he has his headquarters. Some sixteen or eighteen persons are said to have been killed altogether since the commencement of hostilities in the San Pete country. At the fight, which came off some time ago in that vicinity, the militia were decoyed into a cañon and ambushed by the Indians, who completely outnumbered their foes and, firing upon them from among the rocks, threw them into complete confusion, when the whole mob rushed pell-mell, heels-overhead out of the cañon, leaving two of their number behind, one killed and the other with his leg broken by the falling of his horse in the rout. Our account has it that he called upon his stampeding companions to not leave him behind, cursing them for a pack of cowards for deserting him in such a straight. Another, and we faint would believe the correct report, says that he told his companions to save themselves as he was wounded badly and could not get away, but was determined to sell his life dearly. All say that he exhibited more courage than any among the crowd. It is not known whether his horse fell from being shot, or other cause, but although the savages succeeded in killing him, from evidences afterwards found it is believed he slew at least three of his assailants before being himself slain. The name of this brave man was Christian Jansen, a Swede, and his courage deserves that it should be recorded, standing as it does, in strong contrast to the conduct of his comrades.

BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY VEDETTE.]

Washington, May 27th. It is ordered that, in all cases of sentences by military tribunals, of imprisonment, during the term, sentence be remitted and prisoners be discharged. The Adjutant-General will publish immediately the necessary instructions to carry this order into effect, by order of the President.

Signed, STANTON, CARIO, May 27th. The New Orleans Times, Brazo's correspondent, 12th, says: The Liberal forces occupied Monterey with 7,000 strong. General Negrette after occupying the place, levied a loan of one hundred thousand dollars in specie. In the fight at Satalito, the Imperial General Victoriano, L. Spedo and Piere, was wounded, but escaped. In the fight, Cortinas captured fifty thousand dollars in specie and nine hundred prisoners. While Negrette was attacking Matamoros on the 25th ultimo, the Rebel General Slaughter, fortified the left bank of the Rio Grande, and opened an artillery fire to prevent his troops reaching the river for water.

The Herald's Washington dispatch, May 28th, says: General Sherman's report will be published next week. By order of the War Department, Sherman will retain the command of the Military Division of Mississippi, comprising Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana; with his headquarters at Cincinnati.

General Logan has refused a Brigadier-Generalship in the Regular Army and will retire to private life.

Chicago, May 29th. The New Orleans telegram says: The Main Ordnance Department with magazine in the immediate vicinity at Mobile, exploded on the 25th. More than two hundred persons are known to be killed and eight squares of buildings were demolished; loss, estimated at eight millions; cause of the explosion not known.

The following particulars of the fight at Bacocho, taken from the battle of the rebellion, are given. The National forces under Gen. Haggart, only three hundred, defeated a force of five hundred and captured a rebel camp at Bacocho, taken in the immediate vicinity of the movements. It was very successful, capturing the camp and making other valuable seizures. They continued to push forward, driving the rebels before them, till they found themselves confronted by about one thousand rebels and were obliged to retreat. On the return to Brazos, seventy men were missing, most of whom have subsequently arrived, having been captured, but succeeded in making their escape.

May 29th. General Howard, Commissioner of the Freed Men's bureau, has issued an order, announcing that the disloyal former proprietors of abandoned plantations in the south now being cultivated by freed men, would be allowed to dispossess the latter, which they are in some state making efforts to do; at least not till after the growing crops are secured for the benefit of the present cultivators.

The Herald's special says: The Government is in possession of news and important testimony, fixing upon Sanders and Thompson, not only direct accomplices in procuring the distribution of infected clothing in the cities of loyal states and the attempted introduction of portions of this clothing into the White House.

Chicago, May 29th. Another New Orleans telegram says, of the explosion at Mobile, that it occurred on the evening of the 24th and states the number killed at three hundred; many were wounded and buried in the ruins; about eight thousand bales of Cotton were destroyed, the steamers Col. Coles and Kate Dale, with all on board were lost and a great portion of the business of the centre of the city is badly damaged. Gen. Granger rendered prompt relief to the sufferers. The ordinance stores which were a portion of the munitions of war surrendered by Dick Taylor, were in course of removal when the explosion occurred. The entire city is more or less injured.

Washington, May 29th. A dispatch from Gen. Canby, New Orleans, the 26th, states that the arrangements for the surrender of the Confederate forces of the Trans-Mississippi Department are concluded. They include the men and material of the army and navy, signed Stanton.

Washington, May 28th. The corner stone of the monument at the Soldiers' National Cemetery, at Gettysburg, Pa., will be laid on the 10th of July next, with military and civic ceremonies. The oration will be delivered by Gen. O. O. Howard, who bore a conspicuous part in the victory at Gettysburg.

The late order of the War Department, that in all cases the sentences by military tribunals of imprisonment during the war, that sentences be remitted and prisoners discharged, applies to the number of deserters sent to Dry Tortugas.

This act of clemency by the President, is considered just to our citizens, before the issuing of the amnesty proclamation affecting the rebels recently in arms against the United States authorities.

New York, May 29. The World's special says: Notwithstanding Kirby Smith's surrender, troops will be sent to Texas, to protect the border and maintain order.

The Herald's correspondent says: The twenty-fifth corps, under Witzel, has commenced to embark for Texas. Gen. Giles A. Smith has been given the command of a division of colored troops, and will accompany Witzel.

The Commercial special says: The trial of Jeff Davis before the United States Circuit Court, will commence as soon as the conspiracy case can be disposed of.

Gen. Sherman has handed in his written testimony respecting Johnston's surrender, to the Committee on the Conduct of the War.

Information from Richmond announces the arrest of Gen. Lee.

The Post's special says: Several hundred persons will be discharged immediately, under the order issued for the release of military prisoners.

It is reported that the election in Virginia, last week, resulted generally in the defeat of the Union ticket.

Some Ohio regiments, in Sherman's army, were mustered out today; only a small part of the troops, however, will be disbanded at present.

New York May, 29th. The Herald's Montgomery, Ala., correspondent says, business is being resumed there and good order prevails. A number of railroads are being opened to the white people and two thousand to five thousand colored. Many of the whites receiving rations, are of the most respectable families.

Gen. Grierson and command reached Troy, where he was informed of the armistice with Johnston and learned at the same time of the assassination of the President. He moved on to Bufana, Alabama, where he could obtain better subsistence; after remaining there four days, he learned of the repudiation of the armistice and proceeded at once to Montgomery. The people through the country were exceedingly anxious for peace and acknowledged being badly whipped and willing to try the old government again, minus slavery. The country is full of returning soldiers, much incensed against Richmond and the leading secessionists who forced them into the rebel ranks, leaving their families to suffer in their absence.

May Perry's expedition, consisting of a handful of men made a circuit through Clayville, Bells and other places and destroyed much rebel property and had things their own way, by helping themselves to homes freely and being handsomely entertained by the ladies, who they treated with much gallantry.

Washington, May 29th. Proclamation of the President. Whereas as the President of the U. S. on the eighth day of Dec 1863 and on the 26th day of March 1864, did, with the object to suppress the existing rebellion, induce all persons to return to their loyalty and restore the authority of the U. S. issue proclamations, offering amnesty and pardon to certain persons who had directly or by implication, participated in the said rebellion, and whereas many persons who had seen and waged said rebellion, have since the issuance of said proclamation, walked or neglected to take the benefits thereof; whereas as many persons who have been justly deprived of all claim to the amnesty, or pardon, thereunder the reason of their participation, directly or by implication in said rebellion and continued hostility

to the Government of the U. S. and the laws of the said proclamation, now to be applied and obtain amnesty and pardon to the said persons, that authority of the Government of the U. S. may be restored and peace, order and tranquility be secured, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the U. S. do proclaim and declare, that I do hereby grant to all persons, who have directly or indirectly participated in the existing rebellion, except hereinafter excepted, amnesty and pardon, with the reservation of all rights and property, except as to slaves, except cases where legal proceeding under the laws of the U. S., providing for confiscation of the property of the persons engaged in the rebellion have been instituted, but on condition, nevertheless, that every such person shall take and subscribe the following oath of affirmation and thenceforward keep and maintain said oath inviolable; which oath shall be registered for permanent preservation and shall be the tenor and effect of the following, to wit:

I do solemnly swear and affirm, in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth, faithfully defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of States thereunder; I will, in like manner, abide by, and faithfully support, all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion, in reference to the emancipation of slaves, so help me God.

The following classes of persons are excepted from the benefits of this proclamation. First, all those who are, or shall have been, pretended civil, or diplomatic officers, or otherwise domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate Government. Second, all who left judicial stations under the U. S. to aid the rebellion. Third, all who shall have been Military General Officers under the said pretended Confederate Government above the rank of Col. in the army or Lieut. in the navy. Fourth, all who left seats in Congress of the United States to aid in the rebellion. Fifth, all who resigned, or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the United States to evade duty in resisting the rebellion. Sixth, all who have been engaged in any way in treating otherwise than lawfully, as prisoners of war, persons held in the United States service as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities. Seventh, all persons who have been absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion. Eighth, all military or naval officers in the rebel service, who were educated at West Point, or the United States naval academy. Ninth, all persons who held the pretended offices of Government of States in insurrection against the United States. Tenth, all persons who left homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States and passed beyond the Federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States, for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eleventh, All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States on the high seas, and all persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada or who have been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States on the lakes and rivers that separate the British Provinces from the United States.

Twelfth, Persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof, taking the oath prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement, or custody, under bonds to the civil, military or naval authorities, or agents of the United States, prisoners of war, persons detained for offenses of any kind, either before or after conviction.

Thirteenth, All persons who have voluntarily participated in the rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over \$20,000.

Fourteenth, All persons who have lately taken the oath of amnesty, prescribed by the President's proclamation of December 8th, 1863, or the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, and who have not thenceforward kept and maintained the same inviolate, provided, that a special application may be made to the President for pardon of any person belonging to the excepted classes, such clemency will be liberally extended as will be consistent with the facts in the case and peace and dignity.

The Secretary of State will establish said rules and regulations for the administering and recording of said amnesty oath, as to its future benefit to the people and guard the Government against frauds.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at Washington this 29th day of May, 1865 and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON, Wm. H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

Latest Idaho News.

THERE is a fair prospect of a public school being started at Lewiston, the late capital of Idaho! That favorite exchange from there, "North Idaho Radiator," (edited by one T. J. Fawcett) used to talk in allusionary style about its "city," which was all this time without a single school!

TRAVEL is increasing, says the Boise City Statesman of the last issue. The Idaho City, Ruby City and Boise City stages are carrying "dead loads" of passengers, prospectors and pilgrims, from day to day. It adds that, "all the stages have joined in the arrangements to make their trips every other day in future instead of tri weekly, as heretofore." (What's the difference!)

We further quote: RETAIL PRICES AT ROCKY BAR.—D. S. Campbell & Co.'s Express came in yesterday morning from Rocky Bar, Alturas county. The messenger hands us the following list of retail prices at that place, on the 28th ult.: Flour, common, \$35, self-rising, \$54 per cwt.; bacon, 80¢; eggs, 60¢; butter, (butter) \$1.50; candles, \$1; potatoes 30¢; 35¢; no sale; beans, none in market; sugar, 60¢; 75¢, according to quality; beef, 30¢; 40¢; onions, 35¢; syrup 85¢ per gallon.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY! 50 Wagons with Cattle, to haul Coal from the Telegraph Coal Bed to Camp Douglas. I will pay \$25 per ton for hauling. J. W. LARLETON.

FREIGHTERS AND EMIGRANTS ATTENTION. TROL & HELLER, S. F. WYDER, HELLER & SNYDER, General Auctioneers, Storage and Commission Merchants, Corner Main and 2d South Temple Streets, Salt Lake City.

WALKER BROS. COLUMN.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS!

GREAT DECLINE

In all classes of

GOODS!!

We invite the attention of our

friends and patrons, to our

large and well selected

Stock of

Merchandise,

Consisting of all descriptions

—OF—

DOMESTIC, DRY

and

DRESS GOODS,

at less prices than any house in

TOWN.

We defy

COMPETITION.

All our large Stock, on hand,

must be

Closed Out

IMMEDIATELY,

at a

GREAT SACRIFICE,

to make room for our

SPRING STOCK,

from the

EAST AND WEST.

We call the special attention of

Country Dealers and Families

laying in their

SUPPLIES,

and guarantee to give them

Satisfaction

—IN—

Every Article.

WALKER BROS.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings and Upholstery Goods. A full and complete assortment constantly on hand, and orders from the interior promptly attended to. J. B. FOGLE, 414 and 416 Clay street, San Francisco.

WIGHTMAN & HARDIE, 414 and 416 Clay street, San Francisco. IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings and Upholstery Goods. J. B. FOGLE, 414 and 416 Clay street, San Francisco.

JOHN TAYLOR & CO., 415 and 417 Washington street, San Francisco. IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings and Upholstery Goods. J. B. FOGLE, 414 and 416 Clay street, San Francisco.

O. B. FOGLE, No. 617 Montgomery Street, San Francisco. Agent for the Collection of Soldiers' Claims, Cal. Vols.

Against the State. Pays the highest Price for Soldiers' Claims, Controller's Warrants, etc. J. B. FOGLE, 414 and 416 Clay street, San Francisco.

REFERENCES: His Excellency, F. F. Low, Governor of Cal. Hon. J. H. Houghton, Surveyor Gen'l of Cal. D. O. Mills & Co., Sacramento, Cal. Klippenstein & Co., Sacramento, Cal. North & Co., Sacramento, Cal. Brig. Gen'l Geo. S. Evans, Adj't Gen'l Cal. Capt. B. Cutler, A. A. G. Santa Fe, N. M. Capt. A. W. Star, Co. F 2d Cav., C. V. Bank of California, San Francisco.

JAMES LINFORTH, Commission Merchant, 208 BATTERY STREET, San Francisco, Cal.

AGENCY for the purchase and shipment of all descriptions of MERCHANDISE and MACHINERY on Commission for Utah, Idaho and Montana. [S] Orders respectfully solicited. Jan 24.

Portland, Oregon.

Banking, Collection and Exchange. LADD & TILTON, Bankers, etc., W. S. Ladd, J. C. Tilton. J. B. FOGLE, 414 and 416 Clay street, San Francisco.

Miscellaneous.

GREAT CLOTHING

FURNISHING

IMPORTATIONS.

HELLMAN & KUHN, East Temple street, (3d door West of the Salt Lake House) SALT LAKE CITY.

(Second door West of the Overland Stage office) VIRGINIA CITY, MONTANA.

and No. 4, Fillmore Block, F. street, DENVER CITY.

Have now in Store and are constantly receiving by their own trains from the States, the largest and best Stocks of Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Rubber Goods, Miners' and Outfitters' Stocks, Cigars, etc., to be had West of the Missouri. J. B. FOGLE, 414 and 416 Clay street, San Francisco.

BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

AGENCY.

Virginia, Nevada, WM. SHARON, General Agent.

THIS Agency is now prepared to receive deposits of coin or bullion either on open account or to issue certificates therefor payable at the option of the holder, in Virginia or San Francisco; to make collections, purchase bullion at the most favorable rates, or advance coin thereon, when forwarded to parent Bank in San Francisco; sell Bills of exchange, and transact a general banking business.

Exchange for sale on

London, Paris, New York, Boston, San Francisco, Sacramento, Portland, Oregon, Salt Lake City, Idaho City, Virginia City, Montana, Denver City, Bank of Ireland, Dublin, etc., etc. WM. SHARON, General Agent. J. A. Ralston, Cashier. J. B. FOGLE, 414 and 416 Clay street, San Francisco.

The Colorado Seminary,

(Denver City.)

IS now in successful operation, in charge of a Faculty of able and experienced Educators, comprising Rev. Prof. Geo. Richardson Principal; Miss S. E. Morgan, late of the Northwestern Female College, and Mrs. O. A. Willard. This incorporated college for young gentlemen and ladies can accommodate a large number of boarding pupils, from Colorado and the Territories. The institution is second to none in the Western States, as a College for instruction in the branches of an English, Commercial, Mathematical, Classical, useful and ornamental education. Pupils from a distance have the parental supervision of the Faculty. For circulars of particulars, address REV. O. A. WILLARD, Sec'y Colorado Seminary, Denver City. J. B. FOGLE, 414 and 416 Clay street, San Francisco.

FREIGHT FROM THE MISSOURI

A. S. PARKER & CO., Atchison, Kansas.

Storage and Commission Merchants and GENERAL Forwarding AGENTS.

Goods Marked "Care A. S. PARKER & Co. Atchison, Kansas," Forwarded to Denver City, Salt Lake City, and other points. Without Delay and at the Very Lowest Rates.

REFER TO

W. S. Godbe, "Salt Lake City." Walker Bros., "Salt Lake City." Wm. Jennings, "Salt Lake City." N. S. Ransbach & Co., "Salt Lake City." Scott, Kerr & Co., "Salt Lake City." Rodenburg & Kahn, "Salt Lake City." Howard Livingston, "Salt Lake City." J. B. FOGLE, 414 and 416 Clay street, San Francisco.

NEBRASKA

ROBERT HAWKE & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, etc. Nebraska City. J. B. FOGLE, 414 and 416 Clay street, San Francisco.

ASHTON & TAIT

Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Nebraska City. J. B. FOGLE, 414 and 416 Clay street, San Francisco.

John McCormick & Co.,

Omaha, Nebraska.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

Agents for Laffin, Smith & Co's

POWDERS.

Sold at Manufacturers' Prices freight added. Orders from Colorado, Utah, Montana and Idaho collected. J. B. FOGLE, 414 and 416 Clay street, San Francisco.

Nave, McFarland & Co.,

Wholesale Grocers, Omaha, Nebraska, and Council Bluffs, Iowa. J. B. FOGLE, 414 and 416 Clay street, San Francisco.

LOCAL NEWS

Be sure to collect money. Of love and peace. But diamond is the point. When crime's dumb ball.

AGASSIS, the noted

pected soon at San Fr

A. B. LATTA, in registe

engine, lately died at

TRANS-WESTERN

ment of G. W. Carlisle

to haul his "Telegraph

Now, that the great

in the army has ceas

the New York market

per cent.

An oil company, w

has been started in Ph

boot blacks and news

the stock.

The remains of w

have been a mastod

City Statesmen, have

near Walla Walla.

It begins to look

to see the telegram;

crowd out articles

this number.

The Copperopolis

Local and Miscellaneous.
The Salt Lake Herald-Examiner.
Local and Miscellaneous.
A. B. Latta, investor of the steam fire engine, lately died at Cincinnati.
The Copperopolis Courier is the alliterated title of a Calaveras County (California) paper, which comes as an exchange.
The Confederate loan in England has declined to eleven, wiping out about thirteen million dollars.
MISS. STARR & CORBIN's train, from Denver and the States, got in here yesterday morning.
HAD STRAWBERRIES, fat fellows, most as big as water-melons, for supper at the hotel and elsewhere, for a few evenings past.
ROSS BROWNE was at Reese River, a week ago, "taking notes."
THE OVERLAND STAGE started for Boise and Bannack yesterday, going the same road as far as Bear River Junction, and thence branching off to the N. W. and N. E.
THOUGH gold declined, and labor declined, for the last two months, merchandise, marketing and many other things decline declining.
MR. RIETHMAN, from Denver, is about to open a confectionery or restaurant, with a soda fountain and a soda-cracker factory, on East Temple-street, opposite the Overland Stage Office.
A piano makes music in this "metropolis of mormonism," as mellifluous as any elsewhere in the Union.
A writer in a Philadelphia paper makes use of the following bit of balderdash, "Charles Dickens never constructed a story or penetrated a character."
JES work, of all styles, struck off on short notice at the Camp Douglas office.
EVERYBODY has noticed in Shakespeare and other old writers, such expressions as "a blood!" "a death!" these are the oaths or former generations, and are abbreviations of "God's blood" and "God's death."
FORTUNATE.—The coach which went east from here a fortnight ago yesterday morning, with Mrs. Genl Connor and family, and Mr. Nevitt, as passengers, was quite fortunate, and free from the accidents that attended the two next succeeding.
SALT LAKE NEWS DEPOT AND CIRCULATING LIBRARY.
THE NEW YORK LEDGER,
T. D. BROWN has started
FOR THE EAST.
Money and Orders,
Powers of Attorney, and
Mining Certificates
may still be forwarded to him for a few weeks.
Call at
T. D. Brown & Son's.
Another Large Lot of Boots and Shoes just received at
GURNEY & CO.
JEWELRY JEWELRY!
Every Description,
California Quartz Goods,
WATCHES AND CHAINS,
Gold and Silver
GOVERNMENT VOUCHERS
WANTED BY
WALKER BROS.
TELEGRAPH COAL RED.
PARTIES can be supplied with Coal at this mine on the shore of Lake Utah.
GILBERT & SONS
GILBERT & SONS
GILBERT & SONS

VERGHE-AMERSON

DAILY UNION VEDETTE

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

DAILY NEWSPAPER,
Printing Office,

—OF—

UTAH TERRITORY.

—O—

Having lately received a large and complete
Assortment of Job Type,
—AND—
Printing Material

are now prepared to execute all kinds of

PLAIN, FANCY

-AND-

PRINTING

SUCH AS
LETTERS,
AND BILLS,
BALL TICKETS,
LETTER HEADS,
MINING CERTIFICATES,

WAY BILLS,
CIRCULARS,
CHECKS,
DRAFTS,
NOTES,
CARDS,

ETC ETC

Spectacles of truth may be seen in the
"Union Voice." Printing office, College
St., Salt Lake City.

Vol. 11

The Daily
PUBLISHED
(DAILY)

SALT LAKE

Is time for the
North and Northwest
The large W.E.I.
the largest and
throughout these

RATES

Per Annum.....
Six Months.....
Three Months.....
Per Month.....
Per Week.....
Per Copy.....

Rates of

Ins. card 1 sq. ft.	1 w. 25	2 w. 35	3 w. 45	1 m. 55	3 m. 1.10	6 m. 1.25	1 y. 2.50
Ins. card 1 sq. ft.	1 w. 25	2 w. 35	3 w. 45	1 m. 55	3 m. 1.10	6 m. 1.25	1 y. 2.50

Vedette

U

CH

Table

From Salt Lake City

To Fort Bridge, ..
To Fort Halleck, ..
To Denver, ..
To Fort Kearney, ..
To Atchison, ..
To St. Louis, ..
To New York City, ..

To Stockton, Russ

Austin, ..
Virginia City, ..
Placerville, ..
Sacramento, ..
San Francisco, ..

To Ordes City, U.

Brighton City, ..
Fort Hall, ..
Bear River, ..
Tana, ..
Massachusetts City, ..
Virginia City, ..
Last Chance, ..
Fort Benton, ..

To Boise City, Id.

Idaho City, ..
Lewiston, ..
Portland, Ore., ..

To Provo, Utah.

Call's Landing, ..
Colorado River, ..
La Brea, ..
Tucson, ..
Prescott, ..
Santa Fe, ..
El Paso, ..
Fort Worth, ..
Los Angeles, ..